

- 45 CFR part 46—Protection of human subjects
- 45 CFR part 74—Administration of grants
- 45 CFR part 75—Informal grant appeals procedures
- 45 CFR part 76—Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (nonprocurement) and Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants)
- 45 CFR part 80—Nondiscrimination under programs receiving Federal assistance through the Department of Health and Human Services effectuation of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- 45 CFR part 81—Practice and procedure for hearings under part 80 of this title
- 45 CFR part 83—Regulation of the administration and enforcement of sections 794 and 855 of the Public Health Service Act
- 45 CFR part 84—Nondiscrimination on the basis of handicap in programs and activities receiving or benefiting from Federal financial assistance
- 45 CFR part 86—Nondiscrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities receiving or benefiting from Federal financial assistance
- 45 CFR part 91—Nondiscrimination on the basis of age in HHS programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance.
- 45 CFR part 93—New restrictions on lobbying.

[52 FR 24161, June 29, 1987, as amended at 57 FR 45736, Oct. 5, 1992; 61 FR 6124, Feb. 16, 1996]

§ 57.711 What other audit and inspection requirements apply to grantees?

Each entity which receives a grant under this subpart must meet the requirements of 45 CFR part 74 concerning audit and inspection.

[61 FR 6124, Feb. 16, 1996; 61 FR 51020, Sept. 30, 1996]

§ 57.712 Additional conditions.

The Secretary may with respect to any grant award impose additional conditions prior to or at the time of any award when, in his or her judgment, these conditions are necessary to assure or protect advancement of the grant, the interest of the public health, or the conservation of grant funds.

[44 FR 36177, June 21, 1979. Redesignated at 52 FR 24161, June 29, 1987]

Subpart I—Programs for the Training of Physician Assistants

AUTHORITY: Sec. 215 of the Public Health Service Act, 58 Stat. 690, as amended by 63 Stat. 35 (42 U.S.C. 216); sec. 701(8)(B), 90 Stat. 2247, as amended by 95 Stat. 913 and 99 Stat. 525–526 (42 U.S.C. 292a(8)(B)); renumbered as sec. 750, as amended by Pub. L. 102–408, 106 Stat. 2044 (42 U.S.C. 293n).

§ 57.801 Purpose and scope.

(a) Section 750 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 293n) requires the Secretary to develop regulations for programs for the training of physician assistants. The purpose of this subpart is to comply with this requirement.

(b) The regulations in this subpart apply to all programs for the training of physician assistants supported under title VII of the Public Health Service Act.

[44 FR 36177, June 21, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 24160, June 29, 1987; 61 FR 6124, Feb. 16, 1996]

§ 57.802 Definitions.

For purpose of this subpart:

Academic year means the approximately 9–12 month period of time during which the program is in session.

Disease prevention is the health strategy which emphasizes the development of individual and community measures to protect against disease or environmental hazards and their harmful consequence.

Full-time student means a student who is enrolled in a program and pursuing a course of study which constitutes a full-time academic workload, as determined by the program, and which leads to a degree, diploma, or certificate of completion.

Geriatric medicine is the prevention, diagnosis, care and treatment of illness and disability as required by the distinct needs of the elderly.

Health professional shortage area means an area designated under section 322 of the Public Health Service Act.

Health promotion is the health strategy which emphasizes individual responsibility for one's health, and community efforts to maintain and enhance well-being through lifestyle changes.

Home health care is the provision of medical and other health care services to maintain or restore the health of an ill or disabled person in their place of residence.

Medical director means the individual responsible for providing competent medical direction of the program.

Physician assistant means an individual who is qualified by academic and clinical training to provide patient care services under the supervision and responsibility of a doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine. At a minimum, the physician assistant is competent to:

(1) Do the initial and follow-up evaluation of patients of various age groups in any setting to elicit a detailed and accurate history, perform an appropriate physical examination, and record and present pertinent data, including interpretive recommendations, in a manner meaningful to the physician;

(2) Perform or assist in the performance of routine laboratory and related studies as appropriate for a specific practice setting, such as blood studies, urinalyses, and electrocardiographic tracings;

(3) Perform routine therapeutic procedures such as injections, immunizations, and the assessment, suturing, and care of wounds;

(4) Instruct and counsel patients regarding physical and mental health, including matters such as nutrition, illness, treatment, normal growth and development, and age, sex, or lifestyle risk factors;

(5) Perform the following functions in a hospital setting: patient work-ups, making patient rounds, recording patient progress notes, accurately and appropriately transcribing or executing standing orders and other specific orders at the direction of the supervising physician, and compiling and recording detailed progress reports and narrative case summaries;

(6) Deliver or assist in the delivery of services, including the review and mon-

itoring of treatment and therapy plans, to patients requiring initial or continuing care in settings other than a hospital, such as the home, nursing homes, and extended care facilities;

(7) Evaluate and treat life-threatening emergency situations;

(8) Interact with those community health services and other community resources which will facilitate the patient's care and continuity of care.

Primary care means primary care, as defined in 42 CFR 57.702.

Supervised clinical practice means direct participation in patient care by observation, examination, and performance of procedures as are appropriate for the assigned role of the student for the purposes of instruction under the guidance and responsibility of a physician who holds a full and unrestricted license in the State in which the supervised clinical practice is located.

[44 FR 36177, June 21, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 24160, June 29, 1987; 57 FR 45737, Oct. 5, 1992]

§ 57.803 Requirements.

A program for the training of physician assistants must:

(a)(1) Be accredited as an Educational Program for the Physician Assistant by the American Medical Association's Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation; or

(2) Have received a Letter of Review from the Accreditation Review Committee on Education for the Physician Assistant for its plans for a program for the training of physician assistants;

(b) Have a medical director who is licensed to practice medicine or osteopathic medicine in the State in which the program is located (or any State if the program is conducted by a Federal health facility) and who is experienced in the delivery of the type of health care services for which the program provides training;

(c) Have an enrollment of not less than eight full-time students in each class;

(d) Be a minimum of 1 academic year in length;

(e) Consist of supervised clinical practice and at least 4 months (in the aggregate) of classroom instruction;